It Is in Paraguay, Where the Demand for Husbands Is Great.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—While in Asun-cion, the capital of Paraguay, no longer ago than last April, I received no intimation of an impending revolution. Throughout Paraguay one is so impressed with the excess of women over men that he wonders there the revolutionists come from.

There are two causes for the scarcity of men. The first dates back to the time when the dictator Gen. Lopez forced his country into a four years war with the confederated armies of Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay. So long a struggle against such odds proved very destructive, and at its expiration the proportion of men to women was as one to twenty.

Although this long war closed thirty-

five years ago the excess of women is still noticeable. I was told that as recently as twenty years ago it was with great reluctance that any male visitor was allowed to

If the women could not through their hospitality induce him to stay they would forcibly detain him, so much were husbands in demand. Paraguay thus became the lazy man's paradise.

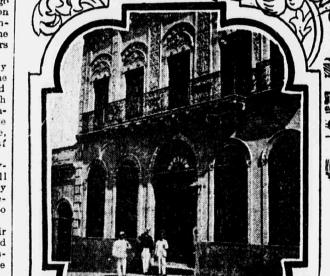
The climate and the fertility of the soil assure this condition. It is possible to live without labor aside from such as may be involved in the gathering of foods prowided by nature.

When a lazy man can have some one to do this for him, and perhaps sow a little tobacco, what more can he ask? This tendency to a life of ease is the second reason why one sees so few people save women either about the streets and markets of the capital city or about the railroad stations in the country.

At the market any morning perhaps a thousand women may be seen engaged in trade. Not a salesman is to be seen. Even the beeves, which hang in halves, are handled entirely by women.

All are barefooted. They come to market from the suburbs on little burros which bear panniers of fruit or vegetables, and they sit between the panniers with their hare feet hanging out in front.

Looking from the balcony of my hotel of an early morning, I saw women emerge from the houses with baskets on their heads, all going to market to purchase the day's provisions. Frequently one sees a bare-footed woman with a child in her arms, a basket on her head and a large cigar in her mouth. The cigar smoking habit is very common among them, but there is evidently some diffidence on the subject,



for whenever a woman who was smoking saw my camera she impulsively removed

DR SOLER REVOLUTION

The costumes of the aristocracy resemble those of the Europeans. The women of the lower classes dress in calico gowns with low necked waists and short sleeves. Over the shoulders and head is draped a white square of cotton which reaches nearly to the bottom of the skirt.

In the country one sees boys and girls of 10 or 12 years in nature's garb. Some natives, like the Tobas Indians, wear little or nothing. A necklace frequently suffices.

The market place is naturally the centre of gossip, where it is the aim of every woman to be known as the "patroness" of a home. It does not cost much to live. One hundred dollars American money is worth \$900 Paraguayan, and \$1 Paraguayan has the purchasing power there which \$1 in American money has here.

At Villeta our boat stopped long enough to take on 10,000 oranges. The great piles can gold only 40 cents a thousand.

We ate them freely, played ball with them and finally conducted a miniature warfare, using them as missiles. I was subjected to a shower of them from a group of women who objected to being photographed while they were sitting on the ground eating lunch, and was completely routed. The scene of this orange war is now the headquarters for the revolutionary forces under Gen. Ferreira.

It happened that John Barrett, recently resigned as Minister to Argentina, was on his way to Paraguay on the same boat as the writer. The fact that a real live American Minister, whose name had so prominently appeared in the world's news, was coming to Paraguay excited more than ordinary attention.

When we anchored in the river at Asuncion at 7 o'clock in the morning we saw standing on the dock several men in silk hats and frock coats. They immediately came out in a boat manned by a crew in naval uniforms and waited for Mr. Barrett

to finish shaving. The party consisted gentleman highly cultivated and of fine of the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, sensibility. the American Consul, an American dentist a personage ever prosperous in South America; an American teacher, and as American bartender, another figure of prominence in South American cities.

MARKET PLACE, ASUNCION.

States.

at work.

Englishwoman.

The Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs came to extend a welcome to Minister Barrett and his party in behalf of the Paraguayan President, and to invite them to the Government House at 9 that morning. A little before 9 a naval gig was sent alongside, and from it we were conveyed to the wharf, where we found the President's carriage in waiting to convey us to the Government House

On our arrival at the Government House we were first received by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of War and the Minister of Justice. It was soon announced that the President was ready to

He proved to be a tall, rawboned man of military appearance, formerly a General in the army. This office is frequently the stepping stone to the Presidency.

At breakfast, which followed, we were the guests of Dr. Soler, who has since been deputized by the revolutionary government to visit Brazil and other countries for the purpose of obtaining the recognition of his party as belligerents. He is the owner of the Central Paraguay Railroad, running from Asuncion to Pirapo. He was educated in Argentina, and is a desirable food fishes. At Asuncion a fishery

Following this hospitality he took us

A trawl fishery, operated by about the ame number of men, catches as many of other species, notably the pacu and dorado. Inquiry as to why the people did not eat more fish elicited the reply that fish are too expensive and, besides, "no-The village is a German settlement; only body but Indians eats fish."

the peons or servants are natives of Paraguay. Although the hotel belonged to one of the largest property owners, his wife was the cook. She provided an exquisite As there was ample room for the operation of long seines, I inquired why it was not done to insure a much larger catch, and to this the reply came, "There is no dinner. Native orange wine, made in the little village, was served.

It was a surprise to find a community demand for more fish."

where the men as well as the women were price can be reduced, putting the fish within the reach of the poor people."

cigars grown on his plantation from Havana Paraguayans and of the phrase he was wont countries was maintained in Paraguay.

to hear in his boyhood: "As brave as a Paraguayan," and closed with a toast to the order of intelligence. When the country has settled down to a stable government has settled down to a stable government it will progress, as Argentina is now doing. In all South American countries revolutions are discussed by the people with no more concern than the subject of strikes occasions in our conversation. Argentina is perhaps the only South American country of which it can be safely said that the period of revolutions is past. A prominent figure at the banquet was United States Consul Ruffin. He is an educated negro of ability, and his wife is an The object of my trip was the inspection of the Paraguay River, which teems with

is conducted by Italians. The daily product of the five or six seines averages thirty corubinis, which sell at from \$1 to \$9 each.

"But if they catch more," I said, "the

The answer came, "They do not care to educe the price."

Upon our departure a delegation of Paraguavan and American citizens visited the boat to say farewell. The reputation for cordiality and hospitality so noticeable to the stranger in South American The men whom I met were of a high

during the last session with a scheme that seemed to promise some hope of success and will cost the Government nothing in case of failure.

Capt. Ells, the engineer, proposes to build a huge cylinder of steel, provided with pumping apparatus and compartments to let in water so that it may be sunk on the shoal. Once in position, he intends to pump the sand from below until the steel cylinder is buried fifteen feet, well below the shifting surface of the shoal. Then the cylinder is to be filled solid with concrete, and will serve as the foundation for a skeleton tower which will lift the light 200 feet above sea level and yet offer little surface to the heavy winter gales.

At the base of the tower will be built an iron storage house, large enough to contain a six months' supply of oil for the lantern and food for two keepers. There will also be a small living room.

The estimated cost of the lighthouse is \$500,000, and Capt. Ells offers to accept payment, with 5 per cent. interest, five years after the completion of the light, no payment to be made unless the tower is in perfect condition at the end of that time. The great hurricanes which sweep over Cape Hatteras come about once in three years, so the five years' trial called for in the contract should be ample to test the stability of the tower.

All previous attempts to place a light on Diamond Shoal have failed because the sand washed away from the foundations and the sea soon undermined the structure. Capt. Ells's plan of sinking his foundation fifteen feet below the surface of the bar will, he believes, prevent the sea from getting under the tower, and the great weight of the concrete will hold it in place.

His plan met with the approval of Congressman Hepburn's committee, and the

A LIGHT FOR DIAMOND SHOAL

ANOTHER PLAN TO PLACE ONE OFF CAPE HATTERAS.

Capt. Ells Willing to Risk His Whole Fer. tune in an Attempt to Build a Light. house at the Most Dangerous Point of the Atlantic Coast—Has a New Scheme Another attempt is to be made to place

lighthouse on Diamond Shoal, which lies about ten miles off the outer end of Cape

Hatteras and is dreaded by coastwiss There have been many attempts to build a lighthouse on the shoal, and the Govern-

ment has spent many thousands of dollars on structures of various types, only to have

them battered down in the great gales or swallowed by the ever shifting sands.

Congressman William P. Hepburn, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Com-

merce Committee of the House of Repre-

sentatives, has had many plans brought before him for building a lighthouse on

the shoal, but none appeared practicable

until an engineer from Maine, an old whaling captain, came before the committee during the last session with a scheme that seemed to promise some hope of success and will cost the Government nothing in

His plan met with the approval of Congressman Hepburn's committee, and the appropriation was voted. Mr. Hepburn said that the approval of the Senate was promised and that work would probably begin as soon as the weather permitted in the spring.

begin as soon as the weather permitted in the spring.

Capt. Ells, as an old sailor, knows the dangers of the shoal, and it is understood that he is risking his whole fortune on the success of his undertaking.

The new light will be visible twenty miles at sea, and will enable vessels to get their bearings and keep well clear of this most dangerous spot on our Atlantic Coast.

Their Food That of the Ape

Mr. and Mrs. La Croix. Frugivors. Tell How They Thrive on Nuts and Raw Fruits.

Mr. and Mrs. Emile La Croix, who have pure and simple. advanced beyond all save a very few in in the matter of food reform. They might be described as vegetarians who eat no vegetables or grains of any sort. They call themselves frugivors.

Both Mr. and Mrs. La Croix are actors by profession, and the pretty little cottage at Coytesville is their temporary summer residence while a new house is being erected for them a short distance beyond, just above the steep cliff of the Palisades.

There is nothing in their appearance to denote a restricted diet. Mr. Le Croix is tall, with a robust physique, a full face, and rosy cheeks. His wife is also the picture of health, with a clear skin and beautiful

For four years Mr. La Croix has eaten nothing but nuts and raw fruits, and Mrs. Le Croix has made them her principal diet during the same period, though she sometimes partakes of fresh cooked vegetables. Neither has touched meat for eight years.

The writer took the half hour ride by trolley to Coytesville recently, and found Mr. La Croix swinging in a hammock beneath the trees in the garden before his home. He led the way through a long grape arbor, rich in its abundance of it, to the pretty reception room, where Mrs. La Croix appeared to make the visitor

A little cottage at Coytesville, N. J., has | said Mr. La Croix. "I consider that vegebeen, all this summer, the resort of dozens tables, grains and such foods were no of New Yorkers who are interested in New more meant for man than was meat; and Thought and vegetarian diet. Here live both are harmful to him. I am a frugivor,

> "You see, when I was searching for the perfect diet of man I made a thorough study of Mr. Monkey, the one of nature's children that is constituted most like the human race. And in the course of this research I found the assertion that the anthropoid ape was the only true frugivor in existence, the only animal who lived entirely on fruits and nuts, never touching grasses or grains of any sort.

> "From learning of the rapid deterioration of the monkey in captivity, when fed upon the artificial diet man has adopted, I became convinced that I could not do better than follow the example of the anthropoid ape. And the success of my trial bas, I think, proved my conviction to be correct.

"In nature I found that the digestion and constitution of monkeys are of the strongest. Sickness is practically unknown among them, and their bones are so hard and their joints so supple that if they fall from even a great height, no fractures occur.

"But up at the zoo the monkeys are sickly and very prone to consumption, and if one falls from a crossbar it is likely to break a leg. Its bones have become soft.

"I am convinced that if man would live on fruits and nuts for several generations his bones would become hard and fine "No, I do not call myself a vegetarian," | -a substance more like ivory than the

material of which the human skeleton is now composed. Such a thing as a fracture would be unknown. One could even fall from a fourth story window without suffering an injury.

Mrs. La Croix here told of an incident which, she thought, went to prove in a remarkable manner that there was something in this theory. At one period, she said, she had become an out and out frugivor-had eaten not a thing but nuts and raw fruits for nine months while away on a theatrical tour.

On returning home she went to her dentist to have a tooth repaired, a cavity having started some months before. When the dentist tried to cut away a little of the enamel of the tooth from around the cavity he found to his amazement that his instru-

It was only after long effort that he succeeded in removing even the small portion necessary. He said that he had never before encountered such hard enamel, and as Mrs. La Croix's teeth had not been remarkable for their strength in the past, he was naturally astounded.

When she explained to him what her diet the improved condition of her teeth was undoubtedly due to the refined salts which are found in abundance in fruit and nuts.

"It is these refined salts which not only harden the bones, but make a body well saturated with them proof against microbes of any sort." said Mr. La Croix. "I can no more le affected by disease germs than a piece of beef that has been properly corned

could become affected by microbes. "Before I started this diet I was troubled with catarrh, a malady especially unfortunate in my profession. I went to a doctor who is considered to be the leading specialist in such cases in New York. "'I want you to cure me. Spare

pense,' I said.
"'It is an impossible task,' he replied after an examination.

"'Do you mean to say I am incurable?" demanded. "Yes: the disease is too far advanced.

In order to cure you I would have to be able to make a new membrane for the entire lining of your body,' he explained. "Three months after I began to eat only

nuts and fruits my catarrh vanished, and it has not returned "The refined salt found in natural foods

is the only one man should touch. It is a mistake to put common salt on nuts. Coarse salt was made for the lower animals, such as the cow, and it should be left to them.

"Nuts and fruits contain the three things necessary for human life, health and energy. They abound in proteids, carbohydrates and salts. The term acid fruits leads many persons to imagine that apples and such I should have, and nothing I do not need. fruits contain acids, and that to eat many of them is injurious.

"No fruits contain acids, though the juices of some will turn into acids when decayed or fermented, as cider will become are not natural foods for man, but weeds delicious. vinegar. Rheumatism, paralysis, and such and roots cultivated by him. Most of them complaints would be unknown if man lived | are in the fruits. on his natural diet.

"You have remarked that Mrs. La Croix ever seen who have really healthy color and ruddy cheeks. It is a fact that people who live on grains and vegetables have pale, pasty complexions. I have visited all had been he did not besitate to declare that | the large health food sanitariums in my travels, and the authorities of every one had to acknowledge that patients acquired a pallor under their treatment, though im-

proved in health.

"This is because the grains do not contain the proper amount of heat and energygiving nutriment, as do the nuts, which send a warm, healthy glow to the cheeks. Grains are not the natural food of man. They are grasses cultivated by his art.

"Next to meats, they are the most danger ous of all edibles; but so greatly has man become addicted to their use in many forms that he will cling to them even after he has given up all other unnatural foods. They are full of raw starch, which it is impossible to digest, unless they are thoroughly cooked.

"And even supposing the grain is submitted to the prolonged high temperature necessary to secure the bursting of the myriad little starch cells of which it is composed, the part of the starch thus converted into dextrine may be digested, but the remainder collects in certain glands, and serves only to build layers of superfluous fat around

the abdomen. This is the reason that persons who are fond of starchy foods arelargely out of proportion in the abdominal

by special train to San Bernardino. San

Bernardino is a beautiful summer resort

on the shore of Lake Ypacaray. Its hotel

would be a credit to any resort in the United

At a banquet attended in Asuncion every

one responded to a toast except the American

dentist, who did his part in furnishing the

seed and manufactured at his factory

Minister Barrett, in a speech in English,

spoke of the world reputed bravery of the

resident and the country of Paraguay.

"Now you will observe that while my face is full, and my arms large and muscular, I have no superfluous fat on me anywhere. This is not a result produced by exercise, nor are my muscular arms produced by manual work. Both are due to There is no starch in nuts and raw fruits.

"Many vegetables abound in starch. Corn is about the least injurious. It is largely composed of sugar. Vegetables

and fruits contain are sucked up from the ascend through the trunk, boughs, branches is on the order of a grain. and twigs, down the stem, and into the fruit. In this long filtering process they are

us in their purest form. "Metals also are sucked up by the trees. That it is well for us to have gold and silver in our pockets every one agrees; but few persons realize how necessary it is for us to have a bit of both in our systems, and of iron, copper and sulphur as well.

Different trees absorb different metals, and in the fruits these are drawn to the surface by the sun and form the various colors which we behold in the skins. Never pare fruit, therefore. When you do so you cut away the metals necessary to your

system.
"Mine is an ideal diet for the road. No relying upon buffet cars or worrying about the sort of fare you will have at the next hotel. I remember once, when I was travelling with Chauncey Olcott's company the dining car belonging to our train was forgotten, and we started on a long journev without it.

That night the rest of the company had no dinner and became pretty well starved. was unconscious of their predicament, having dined well on nuts. Suddenly Mrs. Olcott recollected what my usual diet was

and a crowd of hungry mortals instantly besieged me. Luckily, I was supplied with enough for everybody, so no one went hungry to bed.

"We are often asked how we find sufficient variety in this diet. Few persons realize how many different nuts and fruits there are. Then it must be remembered that it is only when man is living on foods not suited to his system that he constantly craves variety. Let him adopt the food that supplies all the needs of his body, and the desire for variety vanishes.

"I never tire of pecan nuts myself. I can eat them twice a day, for weeks at a time, and always find them milky and

"I am also fond of pignolias, and these diseases are due to uric acid which meats suck up water and salts from the ground, are very rich in proteids; but most persons ment could make no impression upon it. and other artificial foods contain, and such without their being refined, as they always do not care for them. Peanuts and chest- Mr. La Croix and I take an orange or grapenuts, it must be understood, are not really "The water, salt and sugar which nuts | nuts. The peanut is a legume and, like the bean and all its family, is composed largely and I are the only non-meat eaters you have ground by the roots of the trees and then of raw starch. The meat of the chestnut

"'I take only two meals a day, with one kind of nut and one or two fruits at each. thoroughly distilled and refined and reach In what order do the courses come? Well, when you have two tasks to perform, if you are wise, you will do the hardest first. The nuts, being the most difficult to digest, should be eaten first, then the sweet fruits. and the juicy fruits at the last. "In the summer we do not eat so many

> sweet fruits, nature having provided us with an abundance of the fresh ones which we need and crave at this season. In winter, dates, prunes, figs and raisins make a good portion of our fare, and all of these except the dates should be soaked until they absorb the amount of water which has been evaporated in drying them and they assume their natural size. If they can be soaked in distilled water, such as they formerly contained, it would of course be "People do not appreciate the strength

and nourishment contained in raisins. They are the finest of all the sweet fruits in my estimation. Little sacks of concentrated nourishment,' as I once heard a doctor call them." Tomatoes are considered fruit and are

Mrs. La Croix has read and studied for craving vanishes."

factory list of relatives in New York; but,

When she reached Naples it was to find

an order from the United States Govern-

ment instructing the steamship company

to bring her back again. Her friends

gathered around her in vast surprise. Had

she committed a homicide in America?

nerself along her husband's line of thought, and is in thorough sympathy with his ideas, though she is not a strict frugivor. "You see, it is rather hard to keep to such

restricted diet," she explained. "I must say, however, that I never felt, or looked better than during the nine months when I lived entirely on nuts and fruits.

"The cost of the diet is about the sam as that of ordinary fare. In summer it is, perhaps, a little cheaper; and then it always saves in cooking, dishwashing and doctors' bills. But I do not believe in adopting diet reform with a view to economy. The average person will eat about three pounds of nut meats a week and no one should buy anything but the very best in fruits.

"Every morning, as soon as we arise, fruit. That wakes the system up and sends the blood tingling through the veins. Then, in about half an hour, after bathing and dressing, we feel ready for breakfast This morning I had Brazilian cream nur and raw peaches. And this is my secon

"I don't exactly believe in regular meaning hours. In the home we are building th dining room will be especially large and artistic, and I intend to have a table there always spread with dishes of nuts and fruits, so that every one can go in and help himself when he is hungry. Regular meals will be served only when we have guests who are used to them.

meal now.

woman, she was turned over to the board of . One of the most common fears of the

"I never found the nuts in the least indigestible, even when I first tried them If they are eaten first and not at the end of a heavy meal, where most people place them, they should not harm even the most delicate digestion. They should be carefully reduced to a cream in the mouth before being swallowed, however.

"One does not eat too large a quantity in this as in ordinary diet, though one receives more nourishment. In the ordinary die there is a great deal of waste matter, and a man has to consume a great amount in bulk in order to receive a little in real nutriment. Thus his stomach becomes un naturally distended and craves its fill. Bu after a short period of proper living it much in favor in the I a Croix household. shrinks to its proper size and the unnatura

FOR A FORTY LETTER ALPHABET.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- Boston University has issued a circular inviting opinions on the proposal to hold an international conference for the purpose of adopting a universal alphabet, by which to indicate the pronunciation of words in the leading European languages.

The twenty-six letters of the Roman alphabet are known the world over, and it is safe to say that 90 per cent. of the world's printing is done with these letters. Thus the universal alphabet already exists; it only remains to remove a few differ-For the most part the twenty-six letters represent the same sounds in all languages.

Write the words arm, brick, past, black, clock, harmony, individuality, and they will be pronounced alike, or nearly alike, by all Europeans, even though they may not know a word of English. As the value of the letters is not quite the same in different languages, or even within one language, it becomes necessary for dictionaries and language manuals to

use what is called a key to pronunciation.

As the scientific study of pronunciation is of rather recent development, no uniformity has as yet been attained in its Almost every dictionary uses a key of ice own, which is useless to the reader except for that one dictionary. Whoever

wishes to use several dictionaries or language manuals has to learn as many keys. As a result, he does not become master of any. Whenever he wishes to ascertain the pronunciation of a word he has to sult the key at the bottom of the page

or in the beginning of the book

Recently there has been a marked tendency on the part of dictionary makers to use the same symbols for speech sounds. As a culmination of this movement it is now proposed to replace the multiplicity of keys by a single key, as perfect as it can be made through the amplest possible discussion and experimentation by a commission composed of the foremost experts in this line of research. By slight modifications, such as will not

interfere with legibility, it is thought that

the number of letters can be increased

from twenty-six till it suffices to represent

all the sounds of the leading languages. In English about forty letters would be required. Several letters even now are used in several forms in roman and italics (a, e, g); in script the variety is still greater. By assigning to each of these forms a definite sound, forty letters may easily be provided. Should this key come into general use in dictionaries it would impress itself on the memory of dictionary users of all nation-

alities and enable them at a glance to pro-

nounce correctly any word written in that

As a preliminary measure, it is desired to obtain the opinion of the learned public on the desirablity and -practicability of the proposed conference. For this purpose the circular has been sent to the members of the American Philological Association, who are to meet in St. Louis about the middle of September, when the chief philologists of the world will be assembled in that city. A second circular will be sent to all university professors as soon as the faculties reassemble

ment:

First—Is it possible to devise a universal alphabet to be used as a key to pronunciation in all dictionaries of the leading lan-

tion in all dictionaries of the leading languages?
Second—If so, is it desirable that such a key be adopted by the dictionaries?
Third—Is it possible to give this key such form as to render it most convenient also for ordinary writing and printing, thus establishing a universally recognized phonetic spelling, which any reader may readily conv? copy?
Fourth—If so, is it desirable that such form be given to this key?
Fifth—Would a universal key alphabet be an sid to learning the pronunciation of foreign learnings?

Fifth—Would a universal key alphabet be an sid to learning the pronunciation of foreign languages?

Sixth—If so, would that fact contribute to render this key alphabet (and, therefore, the phonetic spelling) more familiar to a large portion of the educated public?

Seventh—The universal alphabet having once been adopted as a key to pronunciation in all dictionaries, is it probable that it will also be adopted for that purpose in all language manuals, primers and readers?

Eighth—If it be true that by means of a phonetic spelling children learn to read and write in a few weeks and master even the traditional spelling more readily than by the present method, would it be advisable to teach them the phonetic spelling first?

Ninth—If by this means the rising generation becomes familiar with the phonetic spelling, will it be necessary or desirable that the traditional spelling be retained?

Tenth—Do you think that an agreement on a universal alphabet can be reached satisfactorily by correspondence alone, or is it desirable that an alphabet intended to be used by all nations for ages to come be given at the outset the full benefit of oral discussion by the foremost authorities, in the presence of expert type designers to give their opinion on the form of the letters as required for writing and printing, and able to draw them in proper form for the inspection of the delegates?

The circular is accompanied by a letter form IP. Paul Pages y secretary of the line.

gates?
The circular is accompanied by a letter from Dr. Paul Passy, secretary of the International Phonetic Association, Paris, France, and by 112 indorsements.

SNEAKERS. The Man New to the Woods Discovers

Their Usefulness and Comfort. "Sneakers," said the man back from

the woods, "that's what you want, sneakers.
"Not that everybody has them. We found plenty of people walking the trails in leather shoes, and, as a matter of fact, that's what I would have done myself if my friend, who knew a heap more about such things than I did, hadn't warned me to get sneakers. You want the sneakers big enough, but not too long; no long end sticking out in front of your toes to catch in things as you walk. The soles of leather shoes soon wear smooth in the woods, and if the trails are dry you slip on leaves and pine needl

wear smooth in the woods, and it the traits are dry you slip on leaves and pine needles and twigs and roots, and your hard heels, of course, don't give you any foothold whatever; but sneakers, with their flexible rubber soles extending the whole length of the foot, and their equally flexible cloth tops, permit the foot the freest play, and permit it to settle and grip on whatever you step.

"And with sneakers you can, so to speak, wrap your feet around the logs you have to walk in crossing brooks and marshy spots, and there's nothing like them for climbing and walking down hills, and so sneakers are the thing for comfort and safety Of course this is L. old to people accustomed to them, but, as I said, we found plenty of people walking the trails in leather shoes, not yet knowing the comfort and usefulness of sneakers. My friend tells me that there's a sort of moccasin that is better for walking than sneakers, and that may be; but sneakers than sneakers, and that may be; but sneakers satisfy me, as far as I've got, and next year when I go to the woods I take along sneakers, and I take two pairs. The soles of them may tear loose, and you want a pair in reserve and one or two extra pairs of laces.

"Take off your suspenders, if you wear them, and put on a belt, and give your body a freedom that will be astonishingly delightful if you have never experienced it, and put sneakers on your feet; and then you can walk the wood trails not only with safety but with joy unlimited and unrestrained." than sneakers, and that may be; but sneakers

but with joy unlimited and unrestrained

Suicides, rescues from watery graves,

Ellis Island. One of the employees pointed out to fellow, with hair and freckles so gorgeously vellow that he looks like a sunset cloud, tralia and came in as a stowaway. There was nothing against his admission.

except his manner of reaching the country But stowaways are never admitted, so the big, smiling young chap was excluded. On the barge that was taking him back to the ship there was a Jew fleeing to this country from Russia to escape persecution, whose circumstances made it seem likely that he would become a public charge. This poor fellow, heartbroken his exclusion, threw himself overboard, hoping to drown.

Old Carmelita is at the present moment a prisoner in the women's detention room. having just completed her third trip across the weter between this port and Naples. She has spent most of the past year travelling between here and Naples or resting in the detention room.

The first time she came, being a lone

BY-PLAY AT ELLIS ISLAND.

she was excluded.

with Carmelita in it.

writs of habeas corpus and attempted abductions cluster around the efforts of the excluded immigrant to pass the portals of

visitors just now is a great, brawny young handling trucks. He is a native of Aus-

The Australian, without stopping to remove hat, coat or boots, plunged in after him and accomplished his rescue. Upon this the authorities decided that the Australian was the sort of immigrant that America wanted. He was taken back and got a job under the United States Government, and now there is one happy Australian slamming baggage at the island

One owns a barber's shop, two others own a coal business, and the bank books produced among them show nearly \$2,000

Had she been guilty of some crime during her stay that the United States Government demanded her return? But, no, said poor Carmelita, in tears; she had been in prison all the time she was in America; how, then, could she commit crime? Poor Carmelita thought the detention room was a prison, and won-

dered much why the United States Gov-

ernment should shut up so inoffensive a person as herself. So she came back, and, the Italian Aid Society having taken up the matter and looked up the standing of her relatives she will probably come in. The relatives all poor immigrants a very few years ago, have spent more than \$200 on the case

special inquiry. She produced a satisimmigrant is that sore eyes may excludone child. This means the breaking up of being a truthful woman, she spoiled her the family, and perhaps its entire excluchance by confessing that she had a husband sion. The mother must naturally go bac with the child, and, should the other child. in prison in the old country. Upon this dren be young, they would perhaps have Her relatives in New York thereupon accompany her. got a writ of habeas corpus. It was served The other day a Calabrian woman came

at the moment of sailing, but through some | with a number of young olive branches misunderstanding the steamer went off wout her. She was met by her husband. and the family went through all right.

and the family went through all right.

In the same ship was an old woman with two young grandchildren, coming to her son, the father of the children. Both the children had a contagious disease of the eyes, and the party was held.

Investigation revealed that the three belonged to the family already passed through. Fearful of the sore eyes, the party had separated to allow the mother and the other children to get through safely.

Lany rate.

at any rate.
The two sick children were sent to the Sospital on Ellis Island. Thither came the fither and mother and a crop of brothers and sisters to visit them one day.

During the visit them one day.

During the visit some sleight of hand work was tried in the confused group around the two beds. No one saw when the change of clothing and babies was made, but the father and mother were certainly discovered carrying two children with sore eyes out of the hospital, while the perfectly well children were in their plants in the beds.

No Reason for Sympathy

From the Washington Stor. "You frightened my borse with your nobile," said the indignant farmer. "Well," answered the novice, "your had the best of it. He wasn't any becared than I was, and had the advantage being in a position to run."